09/887,625

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:04:23 ON 26 OCT 2004

=> biosis medline caplus wpids uspatfull
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=> file biosis medline caplus wpids uspatfull
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                                              ENTRY     SESSION
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 09:05:26 ON 26 OCT 2004
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*** YOU HAVE NEW MAIL ***

=> s detect? (10a) ratio? (10a) nucleic acid?
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
L1          154 DETECT? (10A) RATIO? (10A) NUCLEIC ACID?

=> s l1 and elctro? (3a) label?
L2            0 L1 AND ELCTRO? (3A) LABEL?

=> s l1 and electro? (4a) label?
   4 FILES SEARCHED...
L3           28 L1 AND ELECTRO? (4A) LABEL?

=> s l3 and differ? (5a) potential?
L4            9 L3 AND DIFFER? (5A) POTENTIAL?

=> dup rem l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5            9 DUP REM L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l5 bib abs 1-9

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 9  USPATFULL on STN
AN     2004:13092  USPATFULL
TI     Methods and apparati using single polymer analysis
IN     Zhao, Xiaojian, Westford, MA, UNITED STATES
       Randall, Jeffrey D., Canton, MA, UNITED STATES
       Kundu, Bijit, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
       Kesty, Jessica, Seabrook, NH, UNITED STATES
       Gullans, Steve R., Natick, MA, UNITED STATES
       Chan, Eugene Y., Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
       Fuchs, Martin, Uxbridge, MA, UNITED STATES
PI     US 2004009612      A1   20040115
AI     US 2003-448264     A1   20030528 (10)
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PRAI US 2002-383968P 20020528 (60)
US 2003-437892P 20030103 (60)
US 2003-441334P 20030120 (60)
US 2003-441337P 20030121 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Maria A. Trevisan, Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks, P.C., 600 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA, 02210
CLMN Number of Claims: 136
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 39 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3179
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to methods for analyzing and characterizing single polymers such as nucleic acid molecules. In preferred embodiments, the single molecules are analyzed using single molecule detection and analysis systems.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:265281 USPATFULL
TI Expression monitoring by hybridization to high density oligonucleotide arrays
IN Fodor, Stephen P.A., Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
Solas, Dennis W., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Dower, William J., Menlo Park, CA, UNITED STATES
PA AFFYMETRIX, INC. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003186296 A1 20031002
AI US 2003-367708 A1 20030219 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2001-851312, filed on 9 May 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6551784 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-529115, filed on 15 Sep 1995, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6040138 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-670118, filed on 25 Jun 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5800992 Division of Ser. No. US 1993-168904, filed on 15 Dec 1993, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-624114, filed on 6 Dec 1990, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-362901, filed on 7 Jun 1989, ABANDONED
PRAI WO 1996-US14839 19960913
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP MORGAN LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP, 1111 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, DC, 20004
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 7067
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides methods for comparing and identifying differences in nucleic acid sequences using a plurality of sequence specific recognition reagents (i.e., probes comprising a nucleic acid complementary to a nucleic acid sequence in collections to be compared) bound to a solid surface.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:258639 USPATFULL
TI 207 human secreted proteins
IN Ni, Jian, Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
Ebner, Reinhard, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
LaFleur, David W., Washington, DC, UNITED STATES
Moore, Paul A., Germantown, MD, UNITED STATES
Olsen, Henrik S., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES

Rosen, Craig A., Laytonsville, MD, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Olney, MD, UNITED STATES
Soppet, Daniel R., Centreville, VA, UNITED STATES
Young, Paul E., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Shi, Yanggu, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Florence, Kimberly A., Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
Wei, Ying-Fei, Berkeley, CA, UNITED STATES
Florence, Charles, Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
Hu, Jing-Shan, Mountain View, CA, UNITED STATES
Li, Yi, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES
Kyaw, Hla, Frederick, MD, UNITED STATES
Fischer, Carrie L., Burke, VA, UNITED STATES
Ferrie, Ann M., Painted Post, NY, UNITED STATES
Fan, Ping, Potomac, MD, UNITED STATES
Feng, Ping, Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Endress, Gregory A., Florence, MA, UNITED STATES
Dillon, Patrick J., Carlsbad, CA, UNITED STATES
Carter, Kenneth C., North Potomac, MD, UNITED STATES
Brewer, Laurie A., St. Paul, MN, UNITED STATES
Yu, Guo-Liang, Berkeley, CA, UNITED STATES
Zeng, Zhizhen, Lansdale, PA, UNITED STATES
Greene, John M., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES

PI US 2003181692 A1 20030925
AI US 2001-933767 A1 20010822 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2001-US5614, filed on 21 Feb 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-205258, filed on 4 Dec 1998, PENDING
PRAI US 2000-184836P 20000224 (60)
US 2000-193170P 20000329 (60)
US 1997-48885P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-49375P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48881P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48880P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48896P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-49020P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48876P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48895P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48884P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48894P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48971P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48964P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48882P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48899P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48893P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48900P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48901P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48892P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48915P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-49019P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48970P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48972P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48916P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-49373P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48875P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-49374P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48917P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48949P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48974P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48883P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48897P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48898P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48962P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48963P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-48877P 19970606 (60)

US 1997-48878P 19970606 (60)
US 1997-57645P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57642P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57668P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57635P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57627P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57667P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57666P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57764P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57643P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57769P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57763P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57650P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57584P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57647P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57661P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57662P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57646P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57654P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57651P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57644P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57765P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57762P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57775P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57648P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57774P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57649P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57770P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57771P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57761P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57760P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57776P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57778P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57629P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57628P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57777P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-57634P 19970905 (60)
US 1997-70923P 19971218 (60)
US 1998-92921P 19980715 (60)
US 1998-94657P 19980730 (60)
US 1997-70923P 19971218 (60)
US 1998-92921P 19980715 (60)
US 1998-94657P 19980730 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE, ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 32746
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to novel human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating diseases, disorders, and/or conditions related to these novel human secreted proteins.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:237907 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of colon cancer

IN King, Gordon E., Shoreline, WA, UNITED STATES
Meagher, Madeleine Joy, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Xu, Jiangchun, Bellevue, WA, UNITED STATES
Secrist, Heather, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Jiang, Yuqiu, Kent, WA, UNITED STATES
PA Corixa Corporation, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES, 98104 (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003166064 A1 20030904
AI US 2002-99926 A1 20020314 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-33528, filed on 26 Dec 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-920300, filed on 31 Jul 2001, PENDING
PRAI US 2001-302051P 20010629 (60)
US 2001-279763P 20010328 (60)
US 2000-223283P 20000803 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 8531
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, particularly colon cancer, are disclosed. Illustrative compositions comprise one or more colon tumor polypeptides, immunogenic portions thereof, polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides, antigen presenting cell that expresses such polypeptides, and T cells that are specific for cells expressing such polypeptides. The disclosed compositions are useful, for example, in the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of diseases, particularly colon cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:106233 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of pancreatic cancer
IN Benson, Darin R., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Kalos, Michael D., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Lodes, Michael J., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Persing, David H., Redmond, WA, UNITED STATES
Hepler, William T., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Jiang, Yuqiu, Kent, WA, UNITED STATES
PA Corixa Corporation, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES, 98104 (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003073144 A1 20030417
AI US 2002-60036 A1 20020130 (10)
PRAI US 2001-333626P 20011127 (60)
US 2001-305484P 20010712 (60)
US 2001-265305P 20010130 (60)
US 2001-267568P 20010209 (60)
US 2001-313999P 20010820 (60)
US 2001-291631P 20010516 (60)
US 2001-287112P 20010428 (60)
US 2001-278651P 20010321 (60)
US 2001-265682P 20010131 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 14253

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, particularly pancreatic cancer, are disclosed. Illustrative compositions comprise one or more pancreatic tumor polypeptides, immunogenic portions thereof, polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides, antigen presenting cell that expresses such polypeptides, and T cells that are specific for cells expressing such polypeptides. The disclosed compositions are useful, for example, in the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of diseases, particularly pancreatic cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:272801 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of colon cancer
IN Stolk, John A., Bothell, WA, UNITED STATES
Xu, Jiangchun, Bellevue, WA, UNITED STATES
Chenault, Ruth A., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Meagher, Madeleine Joy, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
PA Corixa Corporation, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES, 98104 (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002150922 A1 20021017
AI US 2001-998598 A1 20011116 (9)
PRAI US 2001-304037P 20010710 (60)
US 2001-279670P 20010328 (60)
US 2001-267011P 20010206 (60)
US 2000-252222P 20001120 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 9233
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, particularly colon cancer, are disclosed. Illustrative compositions comprise one or more colon tumor polypeptides, immunogenic portions thereof, polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides, antigen presenting cell that expresses such polypeptides, and T cells that are specific for cells expressing such polypeptides. The disclosed compositions are useful, for example, in the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of diseases, particularly colon cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:243051 USPATFULL
TI Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of ovarian cancer
IN Algate, Paul A., Issaquah, WA, UNITED STATES
Jones, Robert, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
Harlocker, Susan L., Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES
PA Corixa Corporation, Seattle, WA, UNITED STATES, 98104 (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002132237 A1 20020919
AI US 2001-867701 A1 20010529 (9)
PRAI US 2000-207484P 20000526 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 25718

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compositions and methods for the therapy and diagnosis of cancer, particularly ovarian cancer, are disclosed. Illustrative compositions comprise one or more ovarian tumor polypeptides, immunogenic portions thereof, polynucleotides that encode such polypeptides, antigen presenting cell that expresses such polypeptides, and T cells that are specific for cells expressing such polypeptides. The disclosed compositions are useful, for example, in the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of diseases, particularly ovarian cancer.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:191502 USPATFULL
TI Method for comparing nucleic acid sequences
IN Fodor, Stephen P.A., Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
Solas, Dennis W., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Dower, William J., Menlo Park, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002102567 A1 20020801
US 6551784 B2 20030422
AI US 2001-851312 A1 20010509 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-772376, filed on 23 Dec 1996, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6309822 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-529115, filed on 15 Sep 1995, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6040138 A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1996-US14839, filed on 13 Sep 1996, UNKNOWN Division of Ser. No. US 1993-168904, filed on 15 Dec 1993, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-624114, filed on 6 Dec 1990, UNKNOWN Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-362901, filed on 7 Jun 1989, UNKNOWN
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Pillsbury Winthrop LLP, Intellectual Property Group, 1600 Tysons Boulevard, McLean, VA, 22102
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 7077
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides methods for comparing and identifying differences in nucleic acid sequences using a plurality of sequence specific recognition reagents (i.e., probes comprising a nucleic acid complementary to a nucleic acid sequence in collections to be compared) bound to a solid surface.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:190900 USPATFULL
TI Method for comparing copy number of nucleic acid sequences
IN Fodor, Stephen P. A., Palo Alto, CA, United States
Solas, Dennis W., San Francisco, CA, United States
Dower, William J., Menlo Park, CA, United States
PA Affymetrix, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6309822 B1 20011030
AI US 1996-772376 19961223 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-670118, filed on 25 Jun 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5800992 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-529115, filed on 15 Sep 1999, now patented, Pat. No. US 6040138 Division of Ser. No. US 1993-168904, filed on 15 Dec 1993, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-624114, filed on 6 Dec 1990, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-362901, filed on 7 Jun 1989, now abandoned
PRAI WO 1996-US14839 19960913
DT Utility

FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Zitomer, Stephanie
LREP Pillsbury Winthrop LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 14 Drawing Figure(s); 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 7686
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides methods for comparing and identifying differences in nucleic acid sequences using a plurality of sequence specific recognition reagents (i.e., probes comprising a nucleic acid complementary to a nucleic acid sequence in collections to be compared) bound to a solid surface.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d l5 9 kwic

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN
DETD . . . than blotted arrays. Less target oligonucleotide is used to produce a given signal thereby dramatically improving the signal to noise **ratio**. Consequently the methods of this invention permit **detection** of only a few copies of a **nucleic acid** in extremely complex nucleic acid mixtures.
DETD . . . the probes of the high density array. The short RNA fragments are then separated from the long fragments (e.g., by **electrophoresis**), **labeled** if necessary as described above, and then are ready for hybridization with the high density probe array.
DETD . . . By testing the strength of interactions under various different conditions, the interaction of the promoter protein with each of the **different potential** binding sites may be analyzed. The spectrum of strength of interactions with each **different potential** binding site may provide significant insight into the types of features which are important in determining specificity.

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=> d his

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     FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, CAPLUS, WPIDS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 09:05:26 ON
     26 OCT 2004
L1           154 S DETECT? (10A) RATIO? (10A) NUCLEIC ACID?
L2             0 S L1 AND ELCTRO? (3A) LABEL?
L3            28 S L1 AND ELECTRO? (4A) LABEL?
L4             9 S L3 AND DIFFER? (5A) POTENTIAL?
L5             9 DUP REM L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L6            28 DUP REM L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l6 an electroconductive
MISSING OPERATOR L6 AN
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l6 and electroconduc?
L7             0 L6 AND ELECTROCONDUC?

=> s l6 and electron?
L8            20 L6 AND ELECTRON?

=> s l8 not l5
L9            11 L8 NOT L5

=> d l9 bib abs 1-11

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 11  USPATFULL on STN
AN     2004:215406  USPATFULL
TI     Detection of target molecules through interaction with probes
IN     Puskas, Robert Steven, Manchester, MO, UNITED STATES
PA     Singulex, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
PI     US 2004166514      A1   20040826
AI     US 2003-720044     A1   20031119 (10)
PRAI   US 2002-427233P     20021119 (60)
       US 2002-427234P     20021119 (60)
       US 2002-427232P     20021119 (60)
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LREP   SONNENSCHEIN NATH & ROSENTHAL LLP, P.O. BOX 061080, WACKER DRIVE
       STATION, SEARS TOWER, CHICAGO, IL, 60606-1080
CLMN   Number of Claims: 57
ECL    Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN   7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2134
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     A method for detecting a target nucleic acid molecule or target nucleic
       acid molecular complex comprising: (a) contacting two or more probes
       complementary to the molecule or molecular complex, said molecule or
       molecular complex being labeled with one or more fluorescent dye
       molecules of the same dye or labeled with two dyes that are
       indistinguishable by their emission characteristics in an assay
       instrument, wherein each probe interacts specifically with a different
       target nucleic acid sequence or a structure on the molecule or molecular
       complex; and (b) detecting interaction of the probes with the molecule
       or molecular complex, said interaction being detected by an increase in
       fluorescence intensity during a detection interval having a fluorescence
       intensity above the fluorescence intensity of any individual free probe,
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wherein molecule or molecular complex is analyzed such that only individual molecules or molecular complexes in contact with a probe are within an interrogation volume and within a detection time interval.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:76571 USPATFULL
TI Methods for identifying nucleotides at defined positions in target nucleic acids
IN Van Ness, Jeffrey, Claremont, CA, UNITED STATES
Galas, David J., Claremong, CA, UNITED STATES
Garrison, Lori K., Claremont, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004058349 A1 20040325
AI US 2003-398004 A1 20030910 (10)
WO 2001-US30742 20011001
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300, SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
CLMN Number of Claims: 65
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2799
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The identity of a nucleotide of interest in a target nucleic acid molecule is determined by combining the target with two primers, where the first primer hybridizes to and extends from a location 3' of the nucleotide of interest in the target, so as to incorporate the complement of the nucleotide of interest in a first extension product. The second primer then hybridizes to and extends based on the first extension product, at a location 3' of the complement of the nucleotide of interest, so as to incorporate the nucleotide of interest in a second extension product. The first primer then hybridizes to and extends from a location 3' of the nucleotide of interest in the second extension product, so as to form, in combination with the second extension product, a nucleic acid fragment. The first and second primers are designed to incorporate a portion of the recognition sequence of a restriction endonuclease that recognizes a partially variable interrupted base sequence. i.e. a sequence of the form A-B-C where A and C are a number and sequence of bases essential for RE recognition, and B is a number of bases essential for RE recognition. The first primer incorporates the sequence A, the second primer incorporates the sequence C, and they are designed, in view of the target, to product a nucleic acid fragment where sequences A and C are separated by the bases B, where the nucleotide of interest is within region B. Action of the RE on the nucleic acid fragment provides a small nucleic acid fragment that is amendable to characterization, to thereby reveal the identity of the nucleotide of interest.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2004:25163 USPATFULL
TI Methods for parallel measurement of genetic variations
IN Van Ness, Jeffrey, Claremont, CA, UNITED STATES
Galas, David J, Claremont, CA, UNITED STATES
Garrison, Lori K, Claremont, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2004019005 A1 20040129
AI US 2003-398006 A1 20030703 (10)
WO 2001-US42432 20011001
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SEED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW GROUP PLLC, 701 FIFTH AVE, SUITE 6300,

SEATTLE, WA, 98104-7092
CLMN Number of Claims: 159
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 24 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4262
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The identity of a nucleotide of interest in a target nucleic acid molecule is determined by combining the target with two primers. The first primer is immobilized to a substrate and hybridizes to and extends from a location 3' of the nucleotide of interest in the target, so as to incorporate the complement of the nucleotide of interest in a first extension product. The second primer then hybridizes to and extends based on the first extension product, which is immobilized to the substrate via the first primer, at a location 3' of the complement of the nucleotide of interest, so as to incorporate the nucleotide of interest in a second extension product. The second extension product then dissociates from the first extension product and thus from the substrate and re-hybridizes to another first primer molecule that has not extended. The non-extended first primer then extends from a location 3' of the nucleotide of interest in the second extension product, so as to form, in combination with the second extension product, a double-stranded nucleic acid fragment. The first and second primers are designed to incorporate a portion of the recognition sequence of a restriction endonuclease (RE) that recognizes a partially variable interrupted nucleotide sequence, i.e., a sequence of the form D-N-S where D and S refer to specific nucleotide sequences essential for RE recognition, and N is a sequence consisting of n viable nucleotides also required for RE recognition. The first primer incorporates the sequence D, the second primer incorporates the sequence S, and they are designed, in view of the target, to product a nucleic acid fragment where constant sequences D and S are separated by variable sequence N, where the nucleotide of interest is within region N. Action of the RE on the nucleic acid fragment provides a small nucleic acid fragment that is amendable to characterization, to thereby reveal the identity of the nucleotide of interest.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:93005 USPATFULL
TI Nucleic acid analysis techniques
IN Lockhart, David J., Santa Clara, CA, UNITED STATES
Chee, Mark, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
Gunderson, Kevin, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
Lai, Chaoqiang, Santa Clara, CA, UNITED STATES
Wodicka, Lisa, Santa Clara, CA, UNITED STATES
Cronin, Maureen T., Los Altos, CA, UNITED STATES
Lee, Danny H., San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES
Tran, Huu M., San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES
Matsuzaki, Hajime, Palo Alto, CA, UNITED STATES
McGall, Glenn H., Mt. View, CA, UNITED STATES
Barone, Anthony D., San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003064364 A1 20030403
AI US 2002-880727 A1 20020411 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-882649, filed on 25 Jun 1997, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6344316 Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1997-US1603, filed on 22 Jan 1997, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1996-10471P 19960123 (60)
US 1997-35170P 19970109 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834
CLMN Number of Claims: 49

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 47 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6539
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a simplified method for identifying differences in nucleic acid abundances (e.g., expression levels) between two or more samples. The methods involve providing an array containing a large number (e.g. greater than 1,000) of arbitrarily selected different oligonucleotide probes where the sequence and location of each different probe is known. Nucleic acid samples (e.g. mRNA) from two or more samples are hybridized to the probe arrays and the pattern of hybridization is detected. Differences in the hybridization patterns between the samples indicates differences in expression of various genes between those samples. This invention also provides a method of end-labeling a nucleic acid. In one embodiment, the method involves providing a nucleic acid, providing a labeled oligonucleotide and then enzymatically ligating the oligonucleotide to the nucleic acid. Thus, for example, where the nucleic acid is an RNA, a labeled oligoribonucleotide can be ligated using an RNA ligase. In another embodiment, the end labeling can be accomplished by providing a nucleic acid, providing labeled nucleoside triphosphates, and attaching the nucleoside triphosphates to the nucleic acid using a terminal transferase.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:79642 USPATFULL
TI Novel computation with nucleic acid molecules, computer and software for computing
IN Sakakibara, Yasubumi, Tokyo, JAPAN
Morimoto, Nobuhiko, Hachioji-shi, JAPAN
Suyama, Akira, Hachioji-shi, JAPAN
PA OLYMPUS OPTICAL CO., LTD., TOKYO, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003055571 A1 20030320
AI US 2002-159475 A1 20020531 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-893205, filed on 27 Jun 2001, PENDING
PRAI JP 2000-382449 20001215
JP 2000-399415 20001227
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Scully, Scott, Murphy & Presser, 400 Garden City Plaza, Garden City, NY, 11530-0299
CLMN Number of Claims: 42
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 22 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3410
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is to provide a molecular computer comprising an **electronic** operation section and a molecular operation section, wherein, in addition to general computation processing, said **electronic** operation section controls a function of the molecular operation section substantially, and the molecular operation is performed under control thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:221319 USPATFULL
TI Novel computation with nucleic acid molecules, computer and software for computing
IN Suyama, Akira, Hachioji-shi, JAPAN
Sakakibara, Yasubumi, Tokyo, JAPAN

Morimoto, Nobuhiko, Hachioji-shi, JAPAN
PA OLYMPUS OPTICAL CO., LTD., TOKYO, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002119458 A1 20020829
AI US 2001-893205 A1 20010627 (9)
PRAI JP 2000-382449 20001215
JP 2000-399415 20001227
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Scully, Scott, Murphy & Presser, 400 Garden City Plaza, Garden City, NY, 11530-0299
CLMN Number of Claims: 24
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 14 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2520
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is to provide an information processing method using an operational nucleic acid, which comprises (a) converting arbitrary information into a nucleic acid molecule, (b) hybridizing the nucleic acid molecule obtained in (a) to an operational nucleic acid designed so as to express a logical equation indicating a condition to be detected, and extending the nucleic acid molecule hybridized, and (c) detecting a binding profile of the nucleic acid molecule included in the nucleic acid molecule extended in (b), thereby evaluating whether a solution of the logical equation is true or false. The present invention further provides an apparatus and a program for performing the information processing method.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:24160 USPATFULL
TI Nucleic acid analysis techniques
IN Lockhart, David J., Santa Clara, CA, United States
Chee, Mark, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Gunderson, Kevin, Palo Alto, CA, United States
Chaoqiang, Lai, Santa Clara, CA, United States
Wodicka, Lisa, Santa Clara, CA, United States
Cronin, Maureen T., Los Altos, CA, United States
Lee, Danny, San Jose, CA, United States
Tran, Huu M., San Jose, CA, United States
Matsuzaki, Hajime, Palo Alto, CA, United States
PA Affymetrix, Inc., Santa Clara, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6344316 B1 20020205
AI US 1997-882649 19970625 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1997-US1603, filed on 22 Jan 1997
PRAI US 1997-35170P 19970109 (60)
US 1996-10471P 19960123 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Houtteman, Scott W.
LREP Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 28
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 54 Drawing Figure(s); 47 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 6540
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a simplified method for identifying differences in nucleic acid abundances (e.g., expression levels) between two or more samples. The methods involve providing an array containing a large number (e.g. greater than 1,000) of arbitrarily selected different oligonucleotide probes where the sequence and location of each different probe is known. Nucleic acid samples (e.g. mRNA) from two or more samples are hybridized to the probe arrays and the pattern of hybridization is detected. Differences in the hybridization patterns

between the samples indicates differences in expression of various genes between those samples. This invention also provides a method of end-labeling a nucleic acid. In one embodiment, the method involves providing a nucleic acid, providing a labeled oligonucleotide and then enzymatically ligating the oligonucleotide to the nucleic acid. Thus, for example, where the nucleic acid is an RNA, a labeled oligoribonucleotide can be ligated using an RNA ligase. In another embodiment, the end labeling can be accomplished by providing a nucleic acid, providing labeled nucleoside triphosphates, and attaching the nucleoside triphosphates to the nucleic acid using a terminal transferase.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:178820 USPATFULL
TI Organic semiconductor recognition complex and system
IN Kiel, Johnathan L., Universal City, TX, United States
Bruno, John G., San Antonio, TX, United States
Parker, Jill E., Floresville, TX, United States
Alls, John L., San Antonio, TX, United States
Batishko, Charles R., Richland, WA, United States
Holwitt, Eric A., San Antonio, TX, United States
PA Conceptual Mind Works, Inc., San Antonio, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6303316 B1 20011016
AI US 2000-608706 20000630 (9)
PRAI US 1999-142301P 19990702 (60)
US 2000-199620P 20000425 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Horlick, Kenneth R.
LREP Blakely, Sokoloff, Taylor & Zafman
CLMN Number of Claims: 62
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 31 Drawing Figure(s); 15 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3322
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB In a recognition complex system, nucleic acid ligands comprising random DNA sequences are operatively coupled to an organic semiconductor and distributed so as to form an array of recognition complexes. When an unknown chemical or biological analyte is applied to the array, the electrical and/or photochemical properties of one or more of the recognition complexes are altered upon binding of the nucleic acid ligand to the analyte. The degree to which the electrical and/or photochemical properties change is a function of the affinity of the nucleic acid ligand sequence for the analyte. The electrical and photochemical changes associated with the array, as a whole, can be used as a unique signature to identify the analyte. In certain embodiments, an iterative process of selection and amplification of nucleic acid ligands that bind to the analyte can be used to generate a new array with greater affinity and specificity for a target analyte, or to produce one or more nucleic acid ligands with high binding affinity for an analyte. The present invention also provides methods for preparing nucleic acid ligands that bind with high affinity to an analyte and using such nucleic acid ligands to neutralize the analyte.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1999:132581 USPATFULL
TI Gene detection method
IN Hashimoto, Koji, Yokohama, Japan
Ito, Keiko, Kawasaki, Japan

Ishimori, Yoshio, Tokyo, Japan
PA Kabushiki Kaisha Toshiba, Kawasaki, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5972692 19991026
AI US 1997-886161 19970630 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1993-167113, filed on 16 Dec 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5776672 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-766064, filed on 27 Sep 1991, now abandoned
PRAI JP 1990-259011 19900928
JP 1991-90879 19910422
JP 1991-191868 19910731
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Campbell, Eggerton A.
LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 10 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3248
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A single stranded nucleic acid probe having a base sequence complementary to the gene to be detected is immobilized onto the surface of an electrode or the tip of an optical fiber, and the nucleic probe is reacted with the gene sample denatured to a single stranded form, and then the nucleic acid probe hybridized with the gene is detected. In this procedure, to the reaction system consisting of the nucleic acid probe and the gene sample, a double stranded nucleic acid recognizing substance capable of binding specifically to the double stranded nucleic acid and being active electrochemically or optically is added. The detection of the nucleic acid probe is conducted by electrochemical or optical determination utilizing the electrode or optical fiber mentioned above. By this method, safer and more convenient detection of the gene is possible at a higher sensitivity even in a reduced time period.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1998:78923 USPATFULL
TI Gene detection method
IN Hashimoto, Koji, Yokohama, Japan
Ito, Keiko, Kawasaki, Japan
Ishimori, Yoshio, Tokyo, Japan
Gotoh, Masanori, Tokyo, Japan
PA Kabushiki Kaisha Toshiba, Kawasaki, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5776672 19980707
AI US 1993-167113 19931216 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-766064, filed on 27 Sep 1991
PRAI JP 1990-259011 19900928
JP 1991-90879 19910422
JP 1991-191868 19910731
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Campbell, Eggerton A.
LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 10 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3246
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A single stranded nucleic acid probe having a base sequence complementary to the gene to be detected is immobilized onto the surface of an electrode or the tip of an optical fiber, and the nucleic probe is reacted with the gene sample denatured to a single stranded form, and then the nucleic acid probe hybridized with the gene is detected. In this procedure, to the reaction system consisting of the nucleic acid

probe and the gene sample, a double stranded nucleic acid recognizing substance capable of binding specifically to the double stranded nucleic acid and being active electrochemically or optically is added. The detection of the nucleic acid probe is conducted by electrochemical or optical determination utilizing the electrode or optical fiber mentioned above. By this method, safer and more convenient detection of the gene is possible at a higher sensitivity even in a reduced time period.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 1998:30859 USPATFULL
TI Adduct protection assay
IN Becker, Michael, San Diego, CA, United States
Nelson, Norman C., San Diego, CA, United States
PA Gen-Probe Incorporated, San Diego, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5731148 19980324
AI US 1995-478221 19950607 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Jones, W. Gary; Assistant Examiner: Atzel, Amy
LREP Lyon & Lyon LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 36
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1534
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention features an adduct protection assay involving the use of a labelled binding partner and a signal altering ligand. The signal altering ligand can preferentially alter the ability of label which is not part of a binding partner:analyte complex to produce a detectable signal, compared to its ability to alter signal produced from label which is part of a binding partner:analyte complex. The presence or amount of analyte can be determined by detecting the signal produced from unaltered label. The adduct protection assay is very versatile. For example, alteration of signal can be carried out under a wide range of conditions (e.g., pH, temperature, and ionic strength), and both label alteration and signal triggering can be carried out at essentially constant temperature to achieve a high degree of sensitivity.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> s electroconductive label?
L10   19 ELECTROCONDUCTIVE LABEL?

=> s l10 and nucleic acid?
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
L11   14 L10 AND NUCLEIC ACID?

=>
=> dup rem l11
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L11
L12   14 DUP REM L11 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l12 and ratio?
L13   3 L12 AND RATIO?

=> d l13 bib abs 1-3

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 3 USPATFULL on STN
AN   2002:148576 USPATFULL
TI   Method for detecting **nucleic acids**
IN   Makino, Yoshihiko, Saitama, JAPAN
       Abe, Yoshihiko, Saitama, JAPAN
       Ogawa, Masashi, Tokyo, JAPAN
       Takagi, Makoto, Fukuoka, JAPAN
       Takenaka, Shigeori, Fukuoka, JAPAN
       Yamashita, Kenichi, Fukuoka, JAPAN
PI   US 2002076717   A1   20020620
AI   US 2001-887625   A1   20010622 (9)
PRAI   JP 2000-187486   20000622
DT   Utility
FS   APPLICATION
LREP   REED SMITH LLP, 375 Park Avenue, New York, NY, 10152
CLMN   Number of Claims: 8
ECL   Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN   3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 552
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB   A method of detecting **nucleic acid** fragments in
       plural samples is performed by the steps of: attaching an
       electroconductive label to **nucleic**
       acid fragments in one sample and attaching a different
       electroconductive label to **nucleic**
       acid fragments in another sample; preparing a mixture of these
       samples; spotting the mixture on an electroconductive microarray having
       plural electrodes onto which probe molecules complementary to the
       nucleic acid fragments are fixed, so that
       hybridization between the **nucleic acid** fragments and
       the probe molecules on the electroconductive microarray can proceed to
       form hybrid structures; applying to the electrode an electric potential
       corresponding to the oxidation-reduction potential of the former label
       and detecting on the electrode an electric current; applying to the
       electrode an electric potential corresponding to the oxidation-reduction
       potential of the latter label and detecting on the electrode an electric
       current; and comparing the electric current detected in the former
       detecting procedure and that detected in the latter detecting procedure.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL on STN
AN   2002:72605 USPATFULL
TI   Fixation of nucleotide derivatives to solid carrier
IN   Iwaki, Yoshihide, Saitama, JAPAN
       Makino, Yoshihiko, Saitama, JAPAN

Shinoki, Hiroshi, Saitama, JAPAN
Kuhara, Satoru, Fukuoka, JAPAN
Tashiro, Kosuke, Fukuoka, JAPAN
Muta, Shigeru, Fukuoka, JAPAN

PI US 2002039742 A1 20020404
AI US 2001-927697 A1 20010809 (9)
PRAI JP 2000-241773 20000809
JP 2001-161199 20010529
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP REED SMITH LLP, 375 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY, 10152
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 890
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A micro-array for analysis of DNA is prepared by the steps of spotting onto a solid carrier in its predetermined area in which plural reactive groups are fixed an aqueous solution which contains a thickening agent and probe molecules (e.g., DNA fragments) having a group reactive with the reactive group of the solid carrier to produce covalent bonding; spotting onto the solid carrier in a different area having the same reactive groups an aqueous solution (same or different); incubating the aqueous solution-spotted solid carrier to produce the covalent bondings; and washing the solid carrier with an aqueous medium to remove the thickening agent from the solid carrier. An electrostatic bonding can be utilized in place of the covalent bonding.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 3 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:233294 USPATFULL
TI DNA chip and reactive electrode
IN Makino, Yoshihiko, Saitama, Japan
Abe, Yoshihiko, Saitama, Japan
Ogawa, Masashi, Tokyo, Japan
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 2001053522 A1 20011220
AI US 2001-845403 A1 20010430 (9)
PRAI JP 2000-130090 20000428
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Jules Goldberg, Jules E. Goldberg, Esq., REED SMITH LLP, 375 Park Avenue, New York, NY, 10152
CLMN Number of Claims: 33
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1224
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A **nucleic acid** detective means composed of an electrode and plural peptide **nucleic acids** which are fixed onto the electrode via covalent bonding is favorably employed for electrochemically detecting complementary DNA fragments The covalent bonding between the electrode and the peptide **nucleic acids** are favorably produced by the reaction between a reactive hydrogen-containing group attached to the peptide **nucleic acid** and a vinylsulfonyl group or a reactive precursor thereof attached to the electrode.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.